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FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1917.

STANDARDIZING JOBS AND THEIR PAY

There is no reason why A, working in the Postoffice Department, should get \$1,200 a year for doing work similar to that for which B, in the Agricultural Department, gets only \$900 a year.

There is no reason why A, in the War Department, should get the same salary, but should be doing work only half as technical and difficult as B, who draws the same pay across the corridor in the Navy Department.

No reason, that is, except Uncle Sam, who gets very economical when it comes to raising his employees' pay and very generous when it comes to filling pork barrels, is, after all, a most prodigal, careless, and easy-going employer.

One committee of the Federal Employees' Union intends to set about standardizing certain jobs, the work required, and the pay. That is, the committee intends to gather the data that Congress ought to have gathered for itself. That body may act upon it. If the committee succeeds in getting Congress or the department heads to standardize such jobs it will have done something that efficiency commissions have not yet accomplished.

DO WOMEN GO TO HEAVEN?

What becomes of the women when they die? Do they go to Heaven or is death the end of them? The Rev. Dr. David Winters, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Glenolden, told the Presbyterian Ministers' Association of Philadelphia, at their first weekly meeting of the new year, that "the proportion of women to men in Heaven is about three to one; possibly five to one," and that he was "glad there are no marriages in Heaven, for then there would be too many single women." Continuing his remarks Dr. Winters is reported: "If popular elections were held in Heaven, and if there were woman suffrage—and I hope there will be, for I believe in it—I am sure the women would win in the elections." Not if the managers should be men and not for the Pennsylvania contingent, assuming that there may be some Pennsylvanians there, if Boise Penrose should be anywhere in the neighborhood.

It is said that Dr. Winters has been preaching fifty years and that his remarks about women were made in the course of an address urging more religious work by the men. Where he got his information about the distribution of the sexes in Heaven does not appear in so much of his speech as has been published; but, as matter of fact, is there any scriptural authority for saying there are any women in Heaven? Sisera was sold into the hands of a woman; and Jael drove a nail into his head while he was asleep and that was the end of him; "a certain woman cast a piece of millstone upon Abimelech's head to break his skull." King David's son turned Tamar out of doors and locked the door on her; and when St. John was dreaming at Patmos about the Celestial City he saw a woman arrayed in purple and scarlet-color sitting upon a scarlet-colored beast, and so far as the accounts show this was the only woman he saw in that heavenly place.

There is reason to believe, however, that there is one woman in Heaven—the woman who was the wife, in turn, of seven brothers, and of whom it is recorded that "last of all the women died also." When inquiry was made as to whose wife she would be in the resurrection, the reply was made with authority that "in the resurrection they neither marry, nor are given in marriage, but are as the angels of God in Heaven." Whatever the number of those who shall get there, it appears that they will be like the angels just as most of them, excusing the pickets now on duty about the White House grounds, are in this world. If there shall be five women, or even three, to one man in Heaven, then, indeed, must the New Jerusalem be golden.

WORK AND PAY OF MEN AND WOMEN

The question of suffrage need not enter at all into the protest against the alleged discrimination against women employees in the Government departments. The protest happens to come from suffragists, but, if it is sustained, it involves the elemental question of equal economic chances for women, which is now generally recognized in the business world.

Two charges are made: that the women are not permitted to take examinations for many positions in which they would be as efficient as men, and that department and

bureau heads decline to certify those who have passed examinations for positions.

The first count is open to question because there might be a wide divergence of opinion about the relative efficiency of the sexes; but if the second be true, and if men are chosen rather than women who have a higher civil service rating, the records ought to show it.

Along with this question should go that other more far-reaching handicap to departmental efficiency, the apportionment of appointees to States, instead of opening a free field for competitors to win appointments by their merits. This relic of the spoils system, and the other relic of an old prejudice against women, ought to be eliminated from any civil service system which aims at efficiency.

THE ALLIES' PEACE TERMS

Brushing aside the detail and specification regarding peace conditions, which are set forth in the note of the allied nations responsive to President Wilson's request for a statement of terms, their purposes in the war are summed up in these concluding paragraphs:

It goes without saying that if the allies wish to liberate Europe from the brutal covetousness of Prussian militarism it never has been their design, as has been alleged, to encompass the extermination of the German peoples and their political disappearance. That which they desire above all is to insure a peace upon the principles of liberty and justice, upon the inviolable fidelity to international obligations with which the Government of the United States has never ceased to be inspired.

United in the pursuit of this supreme object, the allies are determined, individually and collectively, to act with all their power and to consent to all sacrifices to bring to a victorious close a conflict upon which they are convinced, not only their own and the prosperity depend, but also the future of civilization itself.

The Times did not at any time join with those critics of President Wilson who assumed that he had intruded himself into a situation in which he had no place. It believed that in asking the two sides to state their terms he had done a proper and correct thing. Both in this country and abroad there was some disposition to charge that he had maladroitness permitted himself to be used to give the Germans a tactical advantage. It is shown, in the splendid and perfectly frank avowal of the allies, that this charge was unjustified. The allies make an eloquent and impressive statement of their objects and aims; a statement that will strengthen their cause with their own peoples, increase the determination to maintain united effort, and add to the world's conviction that they are fighting the fight of civilization.

Germany, in its earliest advance toward peace negotiation, made an accomplishment difficult by omitting to state conditions and giving justification for the feeling that it was trying to set a trap. Germany talks about peace on the basis of the war map; the allies, about an idealized Europe in which small nations may breathe freely, populations may be relieved from the burden of militarism, peoples may be emancipated from the rule of aliens, and the Ottoman power may be cast out of Europe.

Germany proposed the peace of grasping, brutal, and victorious force; the allies name terms looking to the establishment of civilization, human rights, and future security among the nations. The two ideals are as far apart as the creeds of the Teutonic knights and of Peter the Hermit. Between the two forces now struggling to decide which shall give direction to the world's destinies there is a gulf as wide as that between the ideals of an imperial Rome and those of the Christian sect that brought a new light into the world.

Yet, wide as is this chasm, the allies have stated their case, and not closed the door to further discussion. They have shown themselves united, determined, unyielding, confident. Far from being weakened by the effects of disaster or bluffed by the German proposal of peace at the moment of Teutonic high tide, they rely on the statement of their cause as trustees of civilization, and on their demonstration of power which guarantees that they cannot be coerced.

The allies demand the restoration of Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro; the liberation of those populations that are now under alien domination; the expulsion of the Turk. They do not specify that Alsace-Lorraine shall be returned to France, nor do they stipulate the future of the German colonies. They stand with the Russian proposal of a restored Poland; and if they do not indicate precisely what they want done with Constantinople, they make two things plain enough: that Constantinople must become Russia's gateway to the outer world, and that it cannot be made Germany's highway to invasion of the East.

Indemnities for the smaller countries that have been raped, reparation for the greater ones that have suffered, are part of the demand. It may easily be assumed that the indemnities will largely be eliminated from ultimate terms, and that reparation will be rather nominal than ac-

tual and ample; this for the reason that to exact so much, if there were power to do it, would practically encompass the "extermination of the German peoples and their political disappearance," which the allies protest they have not in mind.

The bills for this war will never be paid, save as a sadly overburdened posterity shall pay them, country by country, in the sweat of its brow.

If these terms are severe, yet it must be said that Germany will at length have difficulty saving herself from meeting them, unless she can conquer Europe and bring it to its knees. That she cannot do. She could not do it against an unprepared Europe in 1915; she will never do it now. Examining item by item the things the allies stipulate, it becomes apparent how great will be Germany's difficulty in rejecting particular details. Can she refuse to restore Belgium, as repeatedly promised? Especially inasmuch as evidently she is not to be forced to give up Alsace-Lorraine? Can she assume to extinguish any single national life—of Belgium, of Serbia, of Roumania, of Montenegro, merely for the sake of seizing territory? Can she claim, before the world that, unable to crush her real enemy—England—she will have to take the poison of flesh from others less able to defend themselves? That is a position utterly indefensible; and yet it is the position Germany will at last occupy unless she comes as an absolute conqueror into the peace conference.

It is, in fine, impossible for Germany to make the conqueror's peace of arrogance, unless she shall conquer Britain and lay heaviest tribute upon the British empire. That she will not accomplish. Yet, failing in this, she will have to restore France and leave Britain untouched. After that, it will be impossible to make the little nations, along with Russia, foot the German bills by giving up vast territories or even their very existence.

This is the moral weakness of Germany's position; and it is a moral weakness that at length will prove just as serious for her as will the divided counsels and interests among the allies. It cannot be forgotten that Germany has from the first chosen to present Britain as the chief malefactor, to be hated and punished. That has been a fearful mistake of German policy, for which Germany will suffer a great disadvantage when she meets the world in peace session. If the war was forced upon Germany by the machinations of England; and if when it ends Germany claims to be the victor, entitled to dictate terms—then, of course, the wickedness of England will be entitled to meet the greatest penalty. But there is not a chance for England to be conquered, for any fragment of her empire to be torn away from her.

This is the great weakness of the German position. It is one that will become more apparent, more understandable, more difficult, as peace draws nearer and the discussion of its terms becomes more concrete. Reckless as she has been of world opinion, even Germany would not dare take the position that she must assassinate a few minor nationalities, and loot some others, simply because she was not strong enough to exact the penalties from England that, in her theory, England ought to pay.

These conditions, becoming apparent in the earliest considerations of peace, will bear heavily on the making of ultimate terms. They are the conditions that most contribute to insure that at last peace will save the small nations and mark a step toward that reorganization of Europe that the allies set forth as so much to be desired; a reorganization which will look to liberty and permanence, on a logical, human, natural basis, backed by an effective wielding of the worthy public sentiment of the world.

President Wilson once wrote a letter declaring that "every self-governing community that constitutes a social unit" should have the right to settle its own attitude toward the liquor question. Now, if it were just certain what the President means by "self-governing community" it might be possible to guess whether he would veto a dry bill for this town. The casual guess is ventured that he will not.

Greece has accepted the terms of the entente, and the Greek army will be withdrawn from the north, where it has constituted a menace. The blockade will be raised, and maybe after King Constantine gets a few square miles again he will feel free to change his mind. Pretty slipper, Greece.

They're going to raise funds in the London parks. Can't help hoping that Hyde Park, where emancipated Anglo-Saxons have immemorably raised something other than food but very useful, may be exempted.

French government having asked a grant of general authority to do as it pleased without waiting for legislation, is refused, on the ground that it would be unconstitutional. The idea! Why didn't Briand go ahead and do it without bothering? There certainly are some things we do more cleverly on this side, after all.

Constitutional lawyers are debating when the President should take the oath of office in view of the fact that March 4 comes on Sunday this year. Lawyer Hughes has not yet expressed an opinion.

Don Marquis' Column

Old Songs.
They come in the lonely silence
Over the silver sea,
Hunted with olden longings
And olden memory.
Sweet with their maddening music,
Dear to the heart of me.

Millions of years, or only
One, and an endless day—
One, "Was it long in passing?"
Only the stars can say:
Only the sighing breezes:
Only the laughing spray.

Futile the words and senseless,
Lacking the boast of rhyme,
Paltry, mayhap, and trivial,
Perfect alone in time—
Songs that I knew—Ah, Foolish—
Loved in another clime.

Haunting they bring me wistful
Crash of the grinding cars,
Follies of old I followed,
Lights that eclipsed the stars,
Poor little hopes once nurtured,
Youth, and redeeming scars.

Blame ye a poet's fancies,
Wraiths of a dreamer brain;
Visions that cloud the sunset:
Jewels that gem the rain?
Sweet, Ah, these are the olden
Music that sings again.
—Edmund Leamy.

Mr. B. Somber lives—and who will
blame him—in the Bronx.

Astronomy in Spite of Her.
Sir: Being of rural origin and having been brought up on the Chippewa Cough Cure Almanac, I never miss an eclipse of the moon. My wife, who doesn't approve of the moon and holds the signs of the zodiac in utter abomination, calls me a simpleton, and sometimes she is right. Last Sunday night I took the bit in my teeth and set the alarm for 3 a. m. I will pass over the painful moments which immediately succeeded the explosion of the alarm; but, believe me, sir, that was a prize eclipse!

In staging an eclipse it often happens that the important matter of background is overlooked, but on this occasion the hand of a finished scenic artist was apparent. The very finest of the glorious water constellations had been marshaled to set the thing off, with the planet Saturn thrown in for good measure. Saturn glowed like a ruddy lamp a little southwest of the zenith; a bit to the north and in a straight line with him blazed Castor and Pollux, the Twins. Below this jeweled belt the smoky red globe of the eclipsed moon hung as if suspended by a thread. Between the moon and the western horizon Orion flashed his splendid diamonds, and off in the southwest Sirius, the Dog Star, scattered his matchless blue-white rays. Canis Minor did his little best to fill a gap which otherwise might have marred the wealth of vibrant music that thrills and greatly satisfies. His duet in act two, with Villani was most beautiful.

I spoke of these things, sir, with enthusiasm, not to say emotion, and blurted that I regret to inform you that I was rebuffed—that the only response I received was a peremptory command to "pull down that shade, for Heaven's sake, and go to bed."

The Mohammedans, incidentally, hold that women have no souls. I have concluded, sir, that such a religion is worthy of investigation.

—Copernicus Allen.

PERSONAL

H. E. D.—We weren't going to print it.

There is a Vorticist exhibition at the Penguin, 8 East Fifth street, where we are informed. We don't know whether to send Archy or Fothergill Finch to report it. How about a ballad with the refrain: The sanguine Penguin's wings are angled?

IT IS OLDER THAN THE FEMINIST MOVEMENT, THIS SITUATION.

Dear Uncle Donald—You say you will answer questions and bid us bring our troubles to you. Therefore, last night I dreamed I was a large, old Newfoundland dog with a rooster's head. My comb was frozen and sore. My seven wives, all hens (no Newfoundland about them), crowded round and pecked my raw comb. Then lots of little female chickens came and took a bite. I tried to growl, but could only cater, ineffectually. Then I could only cater, ineffectually. Had it anything to do with the Feminist Movement?—Peter Pobblethwaite.

COULD THESE ALL BE THE SAME PERSON?

Sir: Can you tell us, in your department, "Who They Are," who it is that refers to "ushers who do not ush" in Monday's "Pests of the Metropolitan?"

Has he ever had occasion to be "ushered" to a seat, or is he merely a standee?

Is he the guy who offered two bucks and then ran it up to twenty for the privilege of sitting for once in his life in the Golden Horse shoe?

And was refused.

Or is he the guy who got a program and offered a nickel and three pennies for it?

Which was refused.

Or is he the guy who at a Caruso matinee wore evening clothes, a coat and fur, and a cap?

Or is he the guy who dropped a wad of chewing gum just back of the orchestra circle, thereby causing the turn (not serious) of a dainty ankle?

Or is he the guy who blocked an auto and would not move when politely requested, saying with a sweet smile, "I, too, am a singer! I am a tenor artist."

Or is he the guy who rushed around asking every one, "Have you seen my wife?" So that one could not determine whether he was asking for information or seeking praise for his possession.

Or is he the guy who said loudly, "This is the first time I have ever sat anywhere muzzled 'MOO'?"

Or is he the guy who tries to feed pink gumdrops to the ushers so that they will become amenable to his reminiscences of Grist and Marlo in '54.

Or as they say in French without a struggle at the Met—
Perhaps, instead of calling names,
We should be cooing "Place au d'amee!"
OEO.

The Suffragists who have been picketing the White House grounds— we suppose every so often President Wilson sends out a diplomatic note to them?

BRIEF SEASON OF OPERA OPENS HERE

Boston National Company Presents Verdi's "Aida" at Poli's Theater.

Verdi's opera of Oriental loves and splendor, "Aida," opened the brief season of grand opera at Poli's Theater last evening when the Boston National Grand Opera Company gave it a splendid production with a cast of unusual excellence, whose qualities possessed all the warmth and dramatic breadth that go to make up this opera of high dramatic import.

Villani, Zenatello, Maria Gay, Baklanoff are names to conjure with in the realm of full-blooded Italian opera. Truly resplendent are the voices, all of them; and each with a dramatic quality that gives distinction there, even had the vocal equipment been of less value.

Story of Opera.

"Aida" tells the story of the slave girl, herself a daughter of a defeated Ethiopian king, who wins the love of a warrior of the victor house of Egypt who has been pledged to the princess of this regal court of Egypt. The cross-purposes in love, and jealousy that leads to a tragic end, lend their emotions to this music of impassioned outpouring and Italian melody.

Though in a role of lesser scope, the art, the voice, the conception of George Baklanoff as Amnassaro, the Ethiopian king and father of Aida, was so superb, so subtle, and delivered with such beauty of voice and such dramatic worth that his power as interpreter and singer might be given first place.

Contradictory Roles.

As "Aida" Luisa Villani, whose "Flora" in the "Three Kings," and whose "Santuzza" of last season presented two contrasting roles of equal power, gave yet another rare interpretation with a vocal as well as a dramatic art that rose steadily through the opera, and was crowned in the brilliant third act with her exquisite solo, "My Native Land" and her rare scenes with her father and with her lover, "Radames."

Zenatello, the vital and melodious tenor robusto, sang the role of "Radames" superbly. The full flow of his voice, the rich full flow of the voice of Maria Gay as "Amneris," the princess who loves him but who loses him, were both a wealth of vibrant music that thrills and greatly satisfies. His duet in act two, with Villani was most beautiful.

Splendid Heights.

Maria Gay rose to splendid heights in the final act, her contralto voice with its smooth richness declaiming the forsaken princess with intense feeling and vocal brilliancy. Jose Marcondes as the priest Ramphis, and Amnassaro as the King completed an excellent cast.

The chorus in the temple scene was particularly effective, the male voices in both being unusually good. Mr. McDonough handled the orchestra score with vitality and yet with grace, while the settings were most artistic giving a feeling of completeness to a truly artistic performance. The audience was enthusiastically giving many recalls.

WHAT'S ON PROGRAM

Many interesting Events of Importance Are Scheduled.

Today.

Address, "The United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor," A. C. Minnietti, at Congressional Club, 4 p. m.
Address, "The Men of Hawaii," the Honolulu "Paradise," E. M. Newman, before National Geographic Society, Masonic Temple, 4:30 and 8:15 p. m.
Entertainment, Musurgia Quartet and George O'Connor, Omaha Club of Brighton Park Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday school, Eighth and Jefferson streets northwest, 8 p. m.
Concert, United States Soldiers' Home Band Orchestra, Stanley Hall, 6:30 p. m.
Lecture, "Pythagoras' Law of Success in Virginia," Miss Louise Curtis Powell, Hotel Portland, 8 p. m.
Address, Rev. Dr. William Freedman, before Washington Hebrew Congregation, Eighth Street Temple, 8 p. m.
Advance presentation of photoplay adapted from book "The Man Who Fought," by James Hay, Jr., National Press Club, 9 p. m.
Committees of Army and Navy Meeting to prepare program for observance of anniversary of sinking of the Maine, in headquarters, 9 p. m.

Address, "Law and Order," Andrew Berkman, old Masonic Temple, 8 p. m.
Address, "The Laborer in Alaska," L. O. Armstrong, before Washington Chapter, American Institute of Banking, 1214 F Street northwest, 8 p. m.
Address, "How to Save Fuel," S. B. Flagg, before Women's Section of the Navy League, at Theodore Bailey Myers Mason House, 1806 Twentieth street northwest, 2:30 p. m.

Address, "Philippine Folk Lore," Dr. James A. Robertson, before Washington Story-Tellers League, Raleigh, 8 p. m.
Motion drill, Fort Lee, 8:30 p. m.
Masonic Hour, No. 25, Capitol, No. 11, Royal Arch Chapter, Columbia, No. 2, Knights Templar, grand lodge, section, St. John's Lodge, No. 15, Eastern Star.

Odd Fellows—Central, No. 3, Phoenix, No. 25, Martha Washington, No. 2, Lucas, No. 1, Rebekah.
Knights of Pythias—Synagogue, No. 10, Rathbone Superior, No. 22, Rathbone Temple, No. A. Pythian Sisters.

Amusements.

National—"Fair and Warmer," 8:20 p. m.
Belmont—Robert B. Magell, in "Macbeth," 8:30 p. m.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
The Boston National Grand Opera Co., in "La Boheme," 8 p. m.
Polly—"Burlesque," 8:15 and 10:15 p. m.
Loew's Columbia—Motion pictures, 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Strand—Photoplays, 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Garden—Photoplays, 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Tomorrow.

Private show, "Washington Prepared," a motion picture of the Lincoln Highway, to members of Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Retail Merchants' Association, New Willard, 9 a. m.
Meeting, with address by Congressman Tom Stout, Missouri Society, Rauscher's, 8 p. m.
Meeting, with address by Dr. L. O. Howland, H. C. Oberholser and W. Palmer, Biological Society, Common Club, 8 p. m.
Meeting, with address by Dr. L. O. Howland, H. C. Oberholser and W. Palmer, Fair-Seminary, 2201 Fourteenth street northwest, 4 p. m.
Address, "The West Coast of South America," Dr. John Nelson Mills, before evening branch of the Lincoln Highway, in chapel of church, 9 p. m.
Masonic—Lafayette, No. 15; grand chapter, Eastern Star.
Odd Fellows—Union Washington, No. 1, Fairview, 8 p. m.
Knights of Pythias—Ways and Means Committee, relief bureau.

\$1,500 PLEDGED TO JUVENILE SOCIETY

Association to Conduct Sociological Work With Court to Raise \$5,000.

An excellent start toward financing the Juvenile Protective Association of Washington, was made yesterday, when representatives of various organizations pledged that they would raise \$1,500.

The pledges were made at a meeting in the Juvenile Court building at which John Dolph, chairman of the finance committee, presided. Many useful suggestions were made for conducting a financial campaign to raise the necessary \$5,000.

The men and women present voluntarily agreed to raise amounts ranging from \$100 to \$500, from among their associates and friends. At the conclusion of the meeting, Judge J. Wilmer Latimer, president of the organization, said the finance committee would arrange plans for raising the other \$3,500 needed. It is estimated that will cost \$2,500 a year to conduct the association's work.

Many Bodies Represented.

Among those who attended yesterday's meeting were, Miss Nannie Burroughs, representing the National Training School for Women and Girls; Miss Cornelia Aids, Mrs. John Culbertson, Interdenominational Union; Arthur E. Holder, American Federation of Labor; Thomas Grant, Chamber of Commerce; Frank Jones, St. Vincent de Paul Society; Miss Adolph Kahn, council of Hebrew Women; Charles S. Shreve, president of the Federation for Citizens' Associations; Mrs. Court F. Wood, president of the Federation of Women's Clubs; George S. Wilson, secretary of the Board of Charities; Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. J. P. Walker, S. Ufford, Board of Children's Guardians; Mrs. Wallace Radcliffe, New York Avenue Presbyterian Church; J. P. Herrmann, Mrs. Willard Bigelow, William H. Baldwin, John Paul Ernest, Clarence Aspinwall and William M. Terrell.

In calling the meeting to order Judge Latimer suggested that Chairman Dolph take charge. Chairman Dolph's request for suggestions for raising money immediately elicited the pledges.

Announcement was made by Judge Latimer that Mrs. Ernest Parkinson was voluntarily serving as executive secretary of the Juvenile Protective Association, and was working on mornings to the work at the court building.

Work With Court.

The association will work in cooperation with Juvenile Court for the prevention of delinquency among children. It will strive to minimize the number of children brought before the court by constructive work among juveniles, and assist the boys and girls placed on probation.

In many other cities where juvenile protective associations have been formed, the conditions among the class of people who are most frequently before juvenile courts have been materially changed for the better and all the efficiency of sociological and child welfare agencies has been greatly enhanced.

Officers Chosen.

The officers of the association are: President, Judge Wilmer Latimer; first vice president, Miss Cornelia Aids; second vice president, Raymond W. Pullman; recording secretary, Mrs. George W. Cook, treasurer, J. P. Herrmann.

Board of directors—Miss Cornelia Aids, Lee Baumgardner, William D. Bigelow, Mrs. George W. Cook, Mrs. Whitman Cross, John Dolph, J. P. Herrmann, Mrs. Adolph Kahn, John B. Lerner, Miss Julia Lathrop, Judge J. Wilmer Latimer, Mrs. Montgomery, Thomas Moore, Jesse E. Moorland, Mrs. Charles P. Neill, Raymond W. Pullman, Mrs. Walter S. Ufford, George S. Wilson.

BAR LIQUOR ADS

Papers Carrying Booze Advertising Can't Be Sent to Dry States.

One more important liquor bill has been sent up to the House by the Senate.

Following Senate passage of the District prohibition bill and the Supreme Court decision upholding the Webb-Kenyon law, the Senate yesterday afternoon passed the Rankin bill, intended to close the mails to advertising of liquor when such advertising is to go into dry States.

Practically, it is expected to shut liquor advertising out of prohibition States. The legal principle is that of the Webb-Kenyon law.

The bill is not aimed alone at liquor advertising in newspapers, but through circulars and similar matter when sent through the mail.

The Rankin bill, which is similar, is pending in the House, and efforts will be made to force it to a vote.

SEEK POSTOFFICE

'Fourth Street Business Men Want Branch.

The re-establishment of a postoffice on U street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets northwest, is being urged by the Fourteenth Street Business Men's Association. The members aver that the amount of business in this section would justify the establishment of a substitution, similar to the one removed some time ago.

Dr. W. R. Richardson, R. S. Campbell, and Dr. Marvin Herndon were appointed to serve on the committee which will take up the matter with the proper authorities.

Many of the business men along Fourteenth street, it is stated, have raised objections concerning the slowness with which street improvements are being made on Fourth street.

HOTEL DIRECTORS NAMED.

Stockholders of the Washington Hotel Company, which owns and operates the Continental, at a meeting yesterday, elected the following board of directors: William V. Cox, Samuel J. Brescott, Theodore W. Noyes, Edward O. Whitford, Appleton P. Clark, Jr., Rynear, H. Williams, J. H. Gaillier, Thomas S. Hill, James Lansburgh, Cuno H. Rudolph, and Alexander Wolf.

Here and There In the News

An octogenarian in Missouri has announced the theory that at the age of one hundred a man would be old enough to get married. It would be a blessed thing for many of the wives of the present day if their husbands had waited.

Hats Off To the Lady.

Hats off to Jessie L. Simpson, the newly appointed clerk of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. Besides being very clever and efficient, Miss Simpson has proven during a test trial extending over six months that she can keep a secret, any number of secrets, and without half trying. This is a feat with surprise by some of the uninitiated, but it is not saying too much that if the women would tell the tenth of what they have heard in confidence half the men would be driven into exile if not sent to jail. As a matter of fact, the men are the rascals of the age; the "leaky" vessels. It will be noted that the "farmers" from Boston has not charged any woman with giving away the news about the President's peace note. If Miss Jessie will use her influence now with the Senate's foreign relations committee to keep them from talking, she will perform a patriotic service.